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THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 672.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1768.

WHEREAS the Carcases of several Horses which have died of a contagious Disorder now prevalent, have been carried into the Common and other Parts of the Town, and left unburied, whereby some ill Consequences are apprehended: These are therefore to acquaint the Inhabitants, that such Persons as may hereafter leave the dead Bodies of Horses, or any other Creatures so exposed above Ground, will be prosecuted for such Offences according to Law.

By Order of the Select-Men,
WILLIAM COOPER, *Town-Clerk.*

The late Company of
Wharton & Bowes

Being dissolved by the Decease of the former:

THIS is therefore to desire all Persons that have Accounts open with said Company to come and settle them with *Nicholas Bowes*, the surviving Partner; and such as are indebted by Note or upon Book of several Years standing, are more especially desired to pay the same out of Hand to the said *Bowes*, that said Company's Affairs may be settled as soon as possible.

N. B. Said BOWES carries on the Business of *Bookseller & Stationer*, at the same Shop, where all Persons may be supplied with BOOKS and STATIONARY as formerly, at the lowest Rates, as he has a large and compleat Assortment of the said Articles. ☞ *Country Customers may be supply'd as well by Letter as if present.*

Garden Seeds,

WARRANTED GOOD,
Imported in Capt. *Stevens*, from LONDON,
And to be SOLD by
William Davidson, Gardener,
In Seven-Star Lane, BOSTON,
At the following Price in Sterling Cash,

	By the Ounce. s. d.		By the Ounce. s. d.
Asparagus Seed	0 3	Marble Lettuce	0 4
Brown Dutch Lettuce	0 3	Parsley single	0 2
Battersea Cabbage	0 9	Portugal Onion	0 4
Brown Mustard (quart)	2 0	Prickley Spinage	0 2
Black Turnip Radish	0 3	Rape or Cail	0 2
Colliflower early & late	3 0	Red Spanish Onion	0 3
Celery or Salery	0 3	Red Cabbage	0 6
Cresses or Pepper Grass	0 2	Round Spinage	0 2
Cucumber early short prickly	0 4	Red Beet	0 3
Cucumber long green	0 4	Summer Savory	0 6
Cabbage Lettuce	0 3	Scurvy Grass	1 0
Cos ditto of sorts	0 4	Sweet Marjoram	1 0
Celeriac or Dwarf Salery	0 4	Straddburg Onion	0 4
Capuchin Lettuce	0 4	Scarlet Radish	0 2
Cutt Lettuce	0 4	Short-topt ditto	0 2
Carnation Seed	4 0	Silesia Lettuce	0 4
Endive green & white	0 9	Thyme Seed	1 0
Early Dutch Cabbage	0 9	Turnip of Sorts	0 2
Early Sugarloaf ditto	0 9	Turnip Cabbage	0 3
Early Yorkshire ditto	1 0	White Onion	0 6
English Sorril	1 0	White Mustard	0 2
French Turnip	0 6	Winter Cabbage	0 6
Green Savoy Cabbage	0 6	White Orrice	0 3
Lemon Carrot	0 3	White Turnip Radish	0 4
Musk Melon of sorts	1 0	Yellow Savoy Cabbage	0 6
Orange Carrot	0 3	Winter Savory	0 9
Parsley double	0 3	—With some others—	

ALSO, A Collection of 2 Hundred of the best Sorts of young Grafted and Inoculated English Fruit Trees. Sold in Sterling Cash.

CHERRIES 2*s.*—Pears 2*s.*—Peaches 2*s.*—Plumbs 2*s.* Apricots 3*s.*—Nectarines 2*s.*—Apples 9*d.*—Quinces 9*d.*—Lime Trees 3*s.*—English Elm Trees 2*s.*—English Philbourds 1*s.*—Grape Vines of all Sorts 4*d.*—Red and white Dutch Currant Bushes 2*d.*—English Gooseberry Bushes of all Sorts 3*d.*—Asparagus Plants of the large early Sorts: a hundred 2*s.* 6*d.*—Box for edgings of Walks 8 Yard 3*d.*—and Sixty Sorts of Flowers Plants & Seeds.——Also, GARDEN SEEDS saved here, more suitable for the West-Indies, &c.——Also—all Sorts of Plants in their Season—as, Cabbage and Colliflower—Savoy—Salery—Endive—Marjoram—Thyme—Savory—Balm—Rue—Wormwood—Sives—Sage—Mint—Sorril—With Garlick—Shalots—and Horse Radish 6*d.* per Pound, &c.——All Sorts of dried sweet Herbs, and early Sallad, and other Sallad.

N. B. Early Golden Hotspur, and early Charton Peas at 2*s.* per Bushel, and 2*d.* by the Quart—and some others, all at the very lowest Prices, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. John Phillips, late of Boston, Coaster, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Anna Phillips, Administratrix on said Estate. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

The following Letter, taken from the Annual Register for 1766, contains so many Strokes of good Sense and just Satire, that any Apology for the Republication of it at this Time would be unnecessary.

Good Sir,

I AM an old man, and little used to writing: but, Sir, as I see you are so obliging to others as to communicate their sentiments and complaints to the world, I dare say you will mine.

I was for many years resident in London; but an old uncle, in the year 1729, dying, and leaving me a tolerable estate in Gloucestershire, I preferred ease to affluence, and retired from noise and business, to peace and quiet.

Among my friends in town was one Mr. Holland, a draper, in cheapside: he was a good, honest, pains-taking man: if you dined with him, a joint of meat and a pudding was the utmost of his entertainment; I never saw wine in his house but at Christmas, or on a wedding day; we had a glass of good ale, and after dinner we went to our business, and did not sit three or four hours as you do now. He wore his cap the greatest part of the day, and wan't ashamed to take the broom and the scraper, and clean before his door. He had a good understanding, and was honest to a degree of admiration: I fear I shall never see his like again; he is dead, poor man, died in July 1750, leaving ten thousand seven hundred pounds, all got by care and industry, between seven children, share and share alike.

Business, Mr. Printer, calling me to town this spring, (my daughter's marriage, good Sir, if you must know), I resolved to enquire after my old friend's family; he had three sons; the eldest I found was ruined by horse-racing, and went to settle at Lisbon; the next, Tom by name, became a bankrupt in sixty, by vice and extravagance, and went to America, where we must all go soon, at least the younger part of us. I got a direction for Jack, a haberdasher near the change; I trudged to see him last wednesday morning; I asked for Mr. John Holland, and, to my great surprize, was introduced to a gentleman as fine as my Lord Cockatoo, and his hair dressed as high and powdered as white; I begged pardon, and told him, I supposed the man had made a mistake; on which he, recollecting me, called me by my name, and run across the room and kissed me (the devil take his French fashions); he expressed great joy, indeed, at seeing me, and insisted on my dining with him at his house in the country; My Coach, "said he," will be at the door directly; Miss Pattypan, and her papa, the great city-cook, will favor us with their company, and you shall make one.

Not being engaged, curiosity induced me to take the spare corner of the coach, and go with them into the country, as they called it; that is to Highgate. I will not trouble you with all the particulars of our journey and dinner, but only tell you, that it cut me to the heart to see my friend's son so great a contrast to his father. On the road they entertained me with all that passed in publick; they all belonged, I understood, to the city-concert, and the assembly; never failed at Mrs. Thing-a-mys in Soho-Square had been at two ridottos this winter; loved the opera; and Miss Pattypan sung us an Italian air; an impudent mynx! I could have knocked her empty pate against her father's jolter! When we arrived, we were introduced to Madam Holland; how she was dressed in jewels & gold, and then her hair curled six inches from her head, (God forgive me if I am mistaken, but I believe it was a wig.) Then when the dinner came in, how was I amazed to see the table covered with seven dishes, and more so when I was told there was a second course! The turbot cost 3*l.* 3*s.* the turkey-pelts 14*s.* Madam told us, for the gloried in her shame.

I beg pardon, Sir, for having detained you thus long with such trifles, but you know old people will be prating. What I meant to tell you was our discourse after dinner. As I came from the country, Mr. Holland and Mr. Pattypan attacked me on the high price of provisions: "An't it a shame (says Mr. Holland) that we poor Londoners, should be paying such extravagant prices, when we live in a land of plenty; poultry, meat, and butter, double the price they were twenty years ago; oats 20*s.* a quarter, hay £.3 10*s.* it cost me more in one month than it did my father in a year. I shall instead of saving ten thousand pounds, be obliged to run away, if something an't done to reduce the price of provisions." My blood boiled with indignation; I heartily replied, "Whether something is done, or not, Mr. Holland, you must run away if you live thus; don't name your poor father, his table would have been furnished for a week for the money your turbot cost: provisions were less, you say, in your father's time, but why were they so? because people lived with more frugality, and the consumption was less: a city-haberdasher, in those days, would have tho't he had entertained his friends nobly with a piece of beef and potatoes in the pan; but I see fourteen dishes in these luxurious times, are scarcely sufficient. If your father, even in those cheaper times, had furnished his table like the prodigals of the present, he must, instead of leaving ten thousand pounds, have starved, and died a beggar; your father had no country-house; he had a saying, that

Those who do two Houses keep,
Must often wake when others sleep.

Though the verse is not extraordinary, the moral is good; he had no coach, therefore the price of oats or hay hurt not him; he neither subscribed to, nor idled his time at public assemblies; I may say to you as the friend in Dan Prior says to the fat man, You are making the very evil you complain of. In my younger days there was a shopkeeper in London kept a coach; now scarce one is to be found who condescends to walk; and not only shopkeepers, but whores, dancing-masters, and fiddlers have their equipages; you use an hundred times as much butter as was used formerly, with your sauces, fricasies, and tea; your vanity employs five hundred times the horses; you confound more of God's good creatures at one dinner, than would have fealted your ancestors for a month, and yet pretend to be amazed that things are not so plenty as they were: the same ground can't keep cows, grow oats, bread cattle, produce hay, pasture your horses, and supply you with grain; the consequence of which is, you fetch your luxuries at great expence from seventy miles distance; whereas, in our time, ten miles round London supplied town with all necessaries. I was going on, when Mr. Pattypan yawn'd, and said, "he did not come here for a lecture;" and before I could answer him, Mr. Jackanapes, the haberdasher said, "Let's take a turn in the garden, and leave old square-toes to swallow his spittle."

I here grew too angry to stay with the empty coxcombs; I took up my hat and cane, and marched to the door; when the pastry-cook called out, "you had better go back in Mr. Holland's coach, for it is too late to walk, and it will break your frugal heart to spend a shilling for a place in the stage." (says I), "No, Mr. Puff-paste, though I am an enemy to profusion, I spend my money as chearfully as any body, when my convenience requires it. Though I can't live at the expence of either of you, I believe I have estate enough to buy all the pyes and tarts in your two shops. I mean to live, and give my children something at my death, but you can't support your profusion long, you'll be bankrupts soon, and cheat your creditors out of nineteen shillings in the pound. You'll live to feast on gravy beef instead of having sauces, and at last die in a goal, or feed hogs and eat the husks, like your brother prodigal in the gospel." Here I bounced out of the room, and so ended our scolding.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
PETER MODERATION.

CHOICE
Bohea Tea,

By the Chest, Hundred or Dozen,
Just Imported in Captain Stevens from LONDON,
TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.
Where he has also to sell,
All Sorts of Groceries as usual.

☞ Whereas in the late Fire sundry Things that were removed from said Walley's Store are still missing, viz.
4 or 5 Casks of Raisins.
1 Barrel of Flour.
Part of a Box of 18 Inch Pipes, T. D.—&c.
It is desired if any Person knows where they are, they would inform him; and if any suspected Persons should offer them for Sale, that they might be stopped.

TO BE SOLD.

NOW on the Stocks, (near the Mouth of the North-River) and to be sold very reasonably, a good Vessel of 90 odd Tons, well built of the best of Stuff, and of good Dimensions.——For farther Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

N. B. Said Vessel may be launched immediately, if wanted. Feb. 13, 1768.

THE Subscriber, (now residing at Capt. Conner's near the Mill-Bridge) hereby acquaints the Town and Country, That he will undertake to cure all Distempers incident to Horses, (if cureable, both external and internal. He is so confident of his Judgment, no Cure no Pay. And further doth say, that he can relieve any Horse of the Distemper now rife among them in twenty-four Hours, so that they may be fit for Business in three Days afterward.
MALACHY FIELD.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. Philip Carteret, late of Charlestown, deceas'd, are desired to lodge them with the Subscriber—And all indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay their respective Balances forthwith, or their Accounts will be put in Suit at next March Court. William Whittemore, Administrator.
Cambridge, February 12, 1768. (tf.)

TO BE LETT,

A Shop fit for an Office, in the Centre of King-Street, North Side. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL.

To the PRINTERS of the *Pennsylvania Journal.*

Messrs Bradfords,

ANY considerations upon the nature of our present political situation, will appear impertinent and ill-timed, while we have a writer so capable and so anxious to support the liberties of his country; but since information cannot be so effectually communicated, as by placing the same object in a variety of lights, the essay which you are now requested to convey to the world, through the channel of your press, may have its use. The patriot Farmer, also, with great judgment and precision, applied his observations to those important particulars *which have lately occurred. The author of the present performance has endeavoured to support the interest of the colonist, by reasons drawn from* general principles; *and, if he can be so happy as to co-operate with his worthy predecessor in correcting the prejudiced, or informing the ignorant, he will have the satisfaction of thinking that he has discharged the duty of* A CITIZEN.

The NATURE *and* EXTENT *of*

PARLIAMENTARY POWER Considered.

In some Remarks upon Mr. PITT'S *SPEECH in the House of Commons, previous to the Repeal of the* STAMP-ACT.

With an INTRODUCTION

Applicable to the present situation of the COLONIES.

September, 1767.

"If there be any one so credulous as not to apprehend "the fatal consequences of this *formidable Power*, I "cannot but wonder at that man's security."

Demosthenes's 2d Philipic.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following piece was written but a short time before the repeal of the stamp-act; and as the subject of it was of the most general and important nature, the trifling alteration of circumstances which a few months have produced, cannot prevent it's being as applicable to the present state of our affairs, as to those disagreeable controversies, in which we have been heretofore unhappily involved. The conciliating spirit which prevailed upon the first intelligence of the stamp act's being repealed, prevented its publication then; though the author was ever perfectly convinced, the colonies would not long have any reason to flatter themselves, that the repeal of this act was a sacrifice to liberty; or that it proceeded from any thing more than an apprehension of the ill consequences which our brethren of Britain must have felt from the œconomical resolutions which we had formed. Upon examining the debates, previous to the repeal, if any one could have doubted the sense of the legislature, the act for securing the dependance of the colonies, would have produced it to a sufficient degree of certainty. Indeed, if this act had been more equivocal, the billeting act was explicit enough to have pointed out clearly to every common understanding, their *genuine meaning*—A meaning evidenced by such measures as could not but excite the most alarming apprehensions.

In mixt forms of government, where the delicacy of the constitution requires the strictest attention, to the movements of each distinct part, jealous fears frequently intervene, upon the slightest appearance of irregularity. The history of England, alone, will furnish us with facts sufficient to support this assertion; since every man who possesses the smallest share of historical knowledge, must certainly have observed, that before any measure of importance could obtain the necessary approbation of the three estates of the kingdom, it first passed a severe and critical examination; lest a superior address in either of the parties interested, should give them some particular advantage—lest a designing minister should extend the prerogative of the crown, or an artful commoner increase the liberty of the subject. A few thousands added to the military list, have alarmed the whole nation; and a body of troops, not equal to those upon the American establishment, have with the most terrible apprehensions, been considered as a formidable army,

——————

so averse have the people of England ever been, to trust their liberties, even with the best of men, that they have chosen to depend upon the precarious aid of subsidiary troops, rather than put arms into the hands of their own countrymen, while there was the least probability that those arms might be employed to the subversion of liberty. This conduct, I only mean to remark as consistent with the genius of liberty: and, tho' its policy, when critically examined, may not appear altogether unexceptionable, yet will the *jealous caution* which produced it, be ever considered as the grand bulwark of freedom. When I apply myself to consider the situation of the colonists, I cannot but observe that they lay under difficulties peculiar to themselves. They have not only to guard their liberties against the encroachments of the royal prerogative, but even to protect their property against the invasions of their more powerful brethren. The people of England have only one single defence to make for the preservation of their freedom; and, if the system of venality and corruption, which now so generally prevails, does not gradually lead them into a state of slavery, no open violence can ever affect it. Far different is the situation of the divided Americans. Of them every distinct colony has hitherto been considered as a particular plantation of the crown, and been governed by such loose, discretionary powers as were better calculated to support the *despotism* of a minister than the *liberties* of the settlers. They are now considered as dangerous rivals, and their unprotected interests must fall a sacrifice to those of their jealous brethren. An artful, designing minister would naturally endeavour to conciliate the affections of those who more immediately surround the throne, by removing any burthens from their shoulders, and fixing them upon those, by whose murmurs and complaints, he could not be so immediately affected. To gratify the desires of his selfish countrymen, and flatter them with the appearance of an *unnatural superiority*; he would willingly subscribe to any acts for the limiting our trade, and restraining our manufactures. But perfectly convinced that the Americans will neither be so stupid as not to perceive the iniquity of these measures, nor so passive as patiently to submit to their being carried into execution, he prudently prepares to support them by means as infamous and oppressive as those which are to be supported. Though our European neighbours are driven from the continent; and, though our savage enemies have long since laid down the hatchet, yet have our careful guardians left with us a very considerable body of troops, and are daily sending over fresh supplies——*to prevent us from any future danger*; when it cannot but be evident to every man of common knowledge, that, in our present situation, we are both able and willing to defend our own frontiers, without putting the government to the trouble of transporting troops for that purpose at such an immense expence. We have now 16 regiments distributed thro' the different colonies,—— most of them, instead of being a defence to our frontiers, are a burthen to our maritime cities; where they are, by virtue of an act of the British parliament, to be plentifully supplied with necessaries at the expence of the place where they may be quartered; and as the quartering them depends altogether upon the arbitrary will of the commanding officer, he is absolutely vested with a power of oppressing any single colony, which may have been so unfortunate as to have incurred the resentment of those who appointed him.

When the ministry resolved to burthen us with so many troops, it was not thought proper to make the usual requisitions to the different assemblies for the necessary supplies. The power of parliament had met with an unexpected opposition, to their first attempts to enforce the stamp-act. Urged by a prudent attention to their own interests, they had indeed determined to repeal this oppressive act; but, left this extraordinary concession should be considered as an acknowledgment of right, they determined to exert their authority once more in a manner so explicit, as should leave us no room, to doubt their meaning.

One act is passed to declare the dependance of the colonies upon the *imperial crown* and *parliament* of *Great-Britain*; and that dependance is immediately proved by a law for billeting soldiers in America, and for obliging those places, in which the commanding officer may think proper to quarter them, to grant certain very ample supplies of necessaries. Upon application to the government of New-York the general assembly of that province shewed their readiness to comply with every thing that might be required for the accommodation of those troops which had contributed to the valuable acquisitions in America. They framed a law for the purpose, and granted a sufficiency of such articles as they conceived most useful and necessary for the soldiers: They did not indeed comply with every particular contained in the act of parliament ——perhaps it might not be in their power. If any thing was to be given by the colonists for the accommodation of the soldiery, surely they were the best judges of their own abilities, as well as of those articles which they could most conveniently procure. If the parliament had thought proper to have ordered porter instead of small beer, and gin instead of rum, they would scarcely have procured a quantity, had they even fought it with fixt bayonets. Although the inhabitants could not but be alarmed at a requisition supported by the whole legislative authority, yet did they prudently decline taking notice of such an *extraordinary procedure*, and very modestly resolved to comply with the *design* of the act without any immediate reference to the *act itself*. Some trifling alterations were indeed made in the stipulated allowances; but so inconsiderable were they, that I believe the soldiery complained but little of the alteration; and I cannot think that the greatest enemy to America ever imagined that the freemen of New-York, when they used a discretionary power in granting a share of their own private property, for the use of the army, and were hardy enough to deviate, in some minute particulars, from the directions of the British parliament, would ever have excited so violent ——— so unjustifiable a resentment.

A resentment expressed by a proceeding the most unreasonable and unconstitutional——such a proceeding as must prove, beyond all possibility of contradiction, that whatever concessions we may receive from a prudent attachment to their own interest, we can expect nothing from a generous attention to the spirit of their own happy constitution, or from an honest reluctance to invade the natural rights of their fellow-subjects.

——————*Sed comprime manus*
Nec tibi quid liceat, sed, quid facisse decebit
Occurrat, mentemque domet respectus honesti. CLAUD.

(To be continued.) *vide Page 29*

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 12.

"AS to Politics, I have very little to say at present. The Negotiation broke off in the Manner you have heard, and Mr. C——e agreed to remain where he was. The chief Members of the Ministry, viz. the Duke of G—fo—d, C——, T——d, Lord Sh—b—ne, and Mr. C—v—sh were likely enough, if they chose to stick by one another, to baffle the Opposition, at least for some Time, till Accident had pointed out some Alteration less irksome than the taking in G. G—v—le. (J)

"The Death of C—s T——d now opens a new Scene. He was certainly extremely clever, and constituted a very considerable Part of the Administration. I never heard a better Speaker, and upon some Occasions, he spoke with great Boldness; yet he was, at Bottom, timid, and of so very wavering a Disposition, that no Party could fix him. Hence, tho' the Ministry have lost one of their ablest Members, they have in Fact, lost but little, as they could never count upon his remaining with them even for a single Week. But for this Defect, which he had to a very eminent Degree, he must certainly have soon been Prime Minister; for when he had a Mind to shine, he was capable of the greatest Application to Business. No Man ever made a better Figure as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Speech last Session, on opening the Budget, was superior to any thing I ever heard in that House; and, in short, to whatever he chose to apply himself, he shewed himself a Master.—But see in him the Vanity of all human Acquisitions; he is snatched away in the very Prime of Life, at the very Moment when he was about to reap the Fruits of his Application, and within Sight of that Station, to which all his Hopes had been directed.

"I do not believe it was ever more difficult to guess what Changes will next take Place. All at present is Confusion and Irresolution—Last Wednesday Lord N—th most certainly declined accepting the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Nothing further is yet done; and you may easily guess the Confusion these great Men are in; for if, after all, they are obliged to take in G. G—v—le (which I yet hope some lucky Incident will avert) nothing can be more mortifying, as he is naturally over-bearing, insolent, and headstrong, in the highest Degree.

"In this confused and uncertain State, must I now leave Affairs; but hope to be soon able to give you an Account of the complete Settlement of the Ministry so much wished for by all honest Men, and which the public Welfare so much demands.—In the mean time, let us hope the best, and endeavour to believe, that Providence for our Sakes, and for the Sake of human Nature, will still preserve our free and happy Constitution, to be the Admiration and Envy of the rest of the World".

Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 10, 1767.

"Lord North has now accepted the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the present Ministry are determined to hold it, in spite of all Opposition, during the Course of next Session; and to resist, with Spirit, whatever ill Usage they shall meet with. How far they will abide by this Resolution, which it is certain they have taken, Time only can discover.

"Charles Townsend is almost forgot already—Electioneering is begun all over the Kingdom; and twice, nay, three times the Money will be spent by private People in that Way, than ever was thrown away before on the like Occasion. All honest Men wish it was over, as it is ever productive of much Extravagance in the Great, and Dissipation in the lower Class of People.

"Dr. FRANKLIN is now returned from France, in good Health, and had the Honour of being much caressed by People of the best Distinction in Paris; and to be particularly taken Notice of by the King himself."

NEW-YORK, February 1.

We hear, that the Ferry-Boat at the Blazing Star, in passing over from thence on Tuesday Night last, for Staten Island, with six Passengers, three Horses, and two Boatmen, was drove by the Violence of the Wind on to a small Island of Marsh in the Mouth of the Fresh-Kills, not far distant from the Ferry; where the Boat sunk, and the three Horses were lost: The People continued in a dreadful Situation all that very cold Night: When they were taken off next Morning, two of them were perished, and the other so frozen, that its doubtful whether any of them will ever recover. We cannot yet learn the Names of the Sufferers, except Thompson the Stage Waggoner.

Last Wednesday Evening, Capt. Cambell, in a Brig, arrived here in a Passage of 15 Weeks from Lisbon; above two Thirds of which Time he was short of Provisions, and the whole Crew would probably have starved, had they not got some small Supplies from several Vessels they spoke with.

The 19th of January, a Proclamation was issued by the Governor of Pennsylvania, promising a Reward of £. 200, for apprehending one Frederick Stump, a German, who on the 10th Inst. at his own House, in the County of Cumberland, in that Province, had first treacherously murdered four Indian Men and two Indian Women, and the next Day barbarously put to Death another Indian Woman, two Girls and a young Child; after which Stump made his Escape.

Feb. 4. At a stated Meeting of the Society on Monday last, the following Premiums, as adjudged by the Committee, were ordered to be paid.

James Vautie, for erecting a Stocking Loom,	£. 10.
George Fretag, Do.	10.
Peter Chapell, the greatest Number of Pairs of Wove Stockings for the Year 1766; 292 Pair,	£. 10.
Stephanus Hunt, (West-Chester County) for the greatest Number of Bee-Hives kept over last Season, 22,	£. 12.

The Proof relating to the Cheese was incomplete.

A fine Piece of Linnen being shewn to the Society, which was spun by a young Lady of this City, It was ordered that a Medal be presented to her, as an Encourager of Frugality and Industry.

Several Proposals for Premiums, and the Encouragement of Manufactures were considered, and referred to a Committee of Ten Gentlemen, who are to meet at Bolton and Sigell's, on Tuesday the 9th Inst. at 6 in the Evening, and to report to the next stated Meeting. Any Proposals on this Subject, are desired to be sent to the Secretary, or delivered into the Committee.

It is expected that all the Members of the Society will strictly adhere to their Engagements against eating Lamb before the first of May next; and it is earnestly wish'd that all others would abstain from this article, as it would promote Industry, and assist in Cloathing our numerous Poor.

On Tuesday the 2d Instant, at a full Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City, the Report of the Committee appointed to consider Means for promoting Frugality, Industry, and employing our Tradesmen and Poor, was delivered, approved of, and Directions given for carrying the same into execution.

On TUESDAY the 23d of *February*,

At ONE o'Clock,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street, unless before disposed of at private Sale,

THE Hull of a new Brigantine, now lying at *Bowne's* Wharffe, about 112 Tons, well built with the best White Oak Timber and Plank.

For Terms and Conditions of Sale, enquire of EBENEZER STORER, Esq;

Best *London* BOHEA TEA,

To be sold by the Chest, Hundred or Dozen, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Jun.

Opposite Swing Bridge, South-Side Town-Dock.

ALSO,

Philadelphia Ship Bread, West-India Goods, &c.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next,

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Camblets stript and plain, Irish Hollands, Checks, Callicoes, Chints, Bag Holland, stript ditto, Men and Womens Hose, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. Sundry Articles of House Furniture, Half a Dozen Mehogany Chair Frames, a new green Harrateen EasyChair, Tables, &c.—ALSO, A handsome Chaise and Harness, compleat, and almost new

* See the Declaratory Bill in the Appendix to the first Vol. pa. 792.

(a) Mr Conway (b) Duke of Grafton (c) Charles Townsend (d) Lord Shelburne (e) Mr Conway (f) George Grenville (g) Chas. Townsend (h) Lord North (i) Grenville 2nd act pa. 53. Vol. 1 — Merchants agreem. in Index Vol. 1.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

THE pretended "extract of a letter" publiſhed in the laſt Evening-Poſt, and ſaid to be "from a N. E. gentleman, dated London, October 21, 1767" was, in my opinion, neither written by a gentleman, a N. E. man, nor yet in London. I think it was compoſed in Boſton, and that between Wedneſday, and Thurſday noon, of the week before——The circumſtances are very ſtrong that the "*True Patriot*" is the real author of the ſame. The leaſt of thoſe circumſtances is the ſtriking ſimilarity of ſtyle: The ſtrongeſt is a very ſevere cenſure, on two reſpectable houſes in town, rapidly read off without leaving a copy of the accuſation, the names of the informers, or of the ſentence of condemnation ——— The pretended extract begins thus, "I have no politicks"! Who does not know that? "Only I can aſſure you that Governor E——d's mountain ſtands *ſtrong*", &c. I know of no mountain his Excellency is poſſeſſed of but M——t D——t (a) There can then be no kind of neceſſity, of ſo often advertiſing the public, that "Governor B——d's mountain ſtands ſtrong". All good navigators know full well, that our eaſtern coaſts of the ocean are, as they term it, iron-bound. 'Tis alſo certain that the rocks on thoſe ſhores are as impenetrable as the "True Patriot's" heart, and as perfect a ſolid as his head. And all others, if they pleaſe, may know by theſe preſents, that nothing ſhort of his Majeſty's Negative of the grant can ſhake the title to; and that nothing leſs than a thunder-clap or an earthquake can overturn "*Governor B——d's Mountain*". But as either of thoſe and worſe events may happen in an evil hour when little expected; and as ſome mountains have been judged to ſtand ſtrong and impregnable till the very inſtant of tottering to their fall, it is at leaſt adviſeable that the "True Patriot" and his moſt obedient ſervant ſhould walk very humbly all the days of their pilgrimage.

MOSES MEEK.

BOSTON, February 15, 1768.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly made Choice of the following Gentlemen to their reſpective Offices:

The Hon. HARRISON GRAY, *Eſq; Treaſurer and Receiver General.*

The Hon. THOMAS HUBBARD, *Eſq; Commiſſary General.*

The Hon. JAMES RUSSELL, *Eſq; Impoſt-Officer.*

Truckmaſter for Fort Pownal.—Thomas Goldthwait, Eſq;

NOTARIES PUBLICK.

Port of Boſton, { *Ezekiel Goldthwait, Eſq;* / *Mr. Henry Allin, jun.*

Salem, John Nutting, Eſq;

Marblehead, John Chipman, Eſq;

Newbury-Port, William Atkins, Eſq;

Glouceſter, Daniel Witham, Eſq;

Ipſwich, Mr. Samuel Sawyer,

Charleſtown, Mr. Nathaniel Garhard.

Plymouth, Edward Winſlow, Eſq;

Barnſtable, { *Solomon Otis, Eſq;* / *Thomas Smith, Eſq;*

Prettown, Thomas Gilbert, Eſq;

Dartmouth, Eliſha Toby, Eſq;

York, Daniel Moulton, Eſq;

Kittery, Charles Chauncy, Eſq;

Wells, Mr. John Wheelwright,

Falmouth, Mr. Stephen Longfellow,

Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Moulton.

Edgartown, Mr. John Peaſe, jun.

Nantucket, Obed Huſſey, Eſq;

Extract of a Letter from London, to a Merchant of this Town.

"THE great are more than ever endeavouring at ſeats in parliament, at any expence, without regarding the public; ſixty three merchants of London, are in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament, and nothing has been done for the benefit of this port or navigation: They ſeem only intent on obtaining government contracts: The quays are not extended as wanted by the merchants for the eaſe of trade, which occaſions numberleſs impoſitions in every department of the cuſtom-houſe: Fees are riſen extraordinarily, and I fear the out-ports of Briſtol and Liverpool, whoſe quays are as much more in the extent than thoſe of London, will in a few years turn the channel of buſineſs in their favour: We want merchants of ſpirit to lay our grievances before the public, in order to be redreſſed, though this is a circumſtance rather to be wiſhed for than expected.

We hear it may be depended on, that Mr. Alderman *Trecothick* intends to offer himſelf a candidate at the next general election to repreſent this city in Parliament, and we flatter ourſelves it will give pleaſure to the inhabitants of this great metropolis, and to the electors in particular, to be aſſured of this his reſolution, as from his extenſive knowledge and experience in the commercial intereſt of this kingdom and of its colonies, and from his known abilities, fortune, and independency, he muſt be eſteemed a proper perſon to repreſent the firſt trading city in the world; and it is hoped he will meet with the "favour and encouragement of his fellow-citizens."

We hear that the Inhabitants of the Town of Windham, in Connecticut, at a Meeting held there the 12th ult. adopted the ſame Meaſures lately agreed to by the Town of Boſton, reſpecting the promoting of Induſtry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures; and diſcountenancing to the utmoſt of their Power, the exceſſive Uſe of all foreign Teas, China Ware, Spice and Black Pepper; and alſo the exceſſive Uſe of Rum, Brandy and other Spiritous Liquors, in all Houſholders Families, Taverns and Labourers, and all expenſive Treats, as have by Cuſtom, been introduced by Military Officers, holding ſuch in Reputation, who ſhall for the future neglect the ſame.—— They have alſo further agreed not to drive out of that Colony to market any Sheep but Weathers of more than two Years old, or Ewes of more than ſix Years old, for the ſpace of three years next coming.—They alſo determined to raiſe more Flax to prevent the Neceſſity of foreign Linnens; as alſo ſome further Expriments on the raiſing of Hemp; as alſo the Increaſe of Barley for the making of good Beer, which would have the greateſt Tendency to diſcourage the pernicious Uſe of diſtilled Spirits.—They alſo agreed to recommend to all Families and Houſholders, to take the moſt effectual and prudent Method to ſave and reſerve all reſuſe Linen Rags, for the Uſe of the Paper-Mill, and to promote the Manufacturing of Paper in that Colony, and to recommend a due Enquiry into the Method and Expediency of Manufacturing the Article of Glaſs in that Colony.—That to the End their Union be not violated, and the good Effects that muſt naturally reſult, be thereby fruſtrated; If any Inhabitant of that Town does not ſign and conform to the Regulations therein made, but diſregarding the Intereſt of the Colony, ſhall continues to import and introduce any of the reſtricted Articles, ſuch Perſon or Perſons ſhall be diſcountenanced in the moſt effectual but decent and lawful Manner.—— They alſo appointed a Committee to correſpond with Committees from the ſeveral Towns in that County, in order to render thoſe Meaſures as extenſive and effectual as may be.

It is ſaid that the Houſe of Repreſentatives, now ſitting in General Aſſembly, have preſerr'd a humble, dutiful and loyal Petition to the King; imploring his Majeſty's gracious Protection of their conſtitutional and Charter-rights, which are thought to be infring'd by ſeveral late, impoſed Duties, to be levy'd on their Conſtituents, without their Conſent in Parliament: And that they have forwarded Letters to the Rt. Honorable the Lords B——, T——, C——, M—— C——, and to Mr. Secretary C——, &c. repreſenting the Grievance, and earneſtly intreating their Aid and Patronage: It is moreover added, that their Committee have reported a Letter which is accepted by the Houſe, directed to the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes in the Continent; communicating, in decent Terms, their Sentiments and Proceedings, in this common Concern. And to prevent the Enemies of the Colonies miſrepreſenting this Meaſure, we are inform'd, the Houſe has ordered a Copy of the laſt mentioned Letter to be tranſmitted to Mr. De Berdt, to be by him produced as Neceſſity may require. It is further ſaid, that for the Sake of cultivating, as far as lies in their Power, a Harmony in the General Aſſembly, a Committee from the Houſe waited on the Governour of the Province, to acquaint him, that the Houſe was ready to lay before his Excellency their whole Proceedings in this important Affair, if he deſired it: Which Committee was directed humbly to requeſt his Excellency that he would be pleaſ'd to favour the Houſe with a Copy of a Letter from Lord Shelburne, which had been read in the Houſe by the Governor's Order; and alſo Copies of his own Letters to which it refer'd. We are aſſured, that while the Houſe have been ſetting forth the UNSPEAKABLE GRIEVANCE *of Subjects being Taxed* UNREPRESENTED; *the greateſt Care has been taken to ſhow, that an* equal *Repreſentation of this Province in the Britiſh Parliament is utterly impoſſible: This was undoubtedly a wiſe Precaution; for who will undertake to ſay, that a* partial *Repreſentation of the People would be a leſs Evil, than even a Taxation without their Conſent. It requires ſome conſiderable Dexterity at this Time to ſteer right; otherwiſe it may happen that,* incidat in Syllam qui vult vitare Charibdem. *Every vigorous and prudent Step ought moſt certainly to be taken, to avoid* BOTH.

We hear, Capt. Stevens has brought a Diploma from the Univerſity of Edingburg, conferring a Degree of Doctor in Divinity, on the Rev. SAMUEL COOPER, of this Town.

In the Brigantine Abigail, Capt. Stevens from London, came two beautiful Braſs Field Pieces, 3 pounders, with the Province-Arms thereon, for the Uſe of the Train of Artillery of the Regiment of this Town. They were caſt from two old Pieces which were purchaſed ſome time ſince by the General Court of this Province.

On the 4th Inſtant died here, Obadiah Ayre, A. M. aged 80 Years, formerly Chaplain at Caſtle-William.

Captain Geneſte, in a Ship from Liverpool, bound to Boſton, put into Newport laſt Week, having been out 14 Weeks.

Capt. Blythe from Briſtol, who put into Rhode-Iſland, and Capt. Dorrington from the Weſt-Indies, we hear are arrived at the Vineyard.

Capt. Atwood from Barbados, adviſes of the Arrival there, as he came out, of the Ship Diſpatch, Capt. Nathaniel Philips, from Liverpool for this Port, being blown off this Coaſt, and having been 15 Weeks at Sea.

We hear the Tickets in Faneuil Hall Lottery Letter A, ſell off very faſt.

—***— *The Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Benefit of their Creditors, is now in Force until the 12th of March next, and no longer: Several Inſolvent Debtors have already taken the Benefit thereof, as appears by the laſt* Maſſachuſetts Gazette.

Juſt Imported in Capt. *Stevens* from *London*, and to be Sold by

Jane Euſtis,

At her Shop North Side of the Town-Houſe, BOSTON, by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh.

A Great Variety of ſtript and figur'd Silks, the moſt faſhionable now wore in London, ſome as low as 4*s*. 6*d*. O T. per Yard, with a large Aſſortment brown and other colour Paduſoys, Ducaps and Mantuas, rich white Sattin, a Variety of Winter Stuffs, Broliees in Imitation of Luteſtrings, black and coloured Capuchine Silks and Trimings, patent wove Stays and ſtay-cloth, a large aſſortment Iriſh linnens, lawns and cambricks, muffs and tippets, furr trimmings, ſuperfine ſcarlet broad cloth, ſilk cotton thread and worſted ſtockings of all ſorts, ſilk ſhoes and clogs, callimanco ditto, goloſhes, womens black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cap laces, ſilver trimmings, gold coat binding, ſilver wire, ſpangles, &c. for flowers, black and white beaver hatts for ladies and boys, feathers for ditto, ſilk and linnen handkerchiefs, ſtone ſhoe, knee and girdle buckles and broaches, ſtone and wax necklaces and earings, a few cheſts of china, tippets and turbans at the ſterling coſt, with a variety of other articles, too many to be enumerated in an advertiſement.

TO be Sold by MICHAEL MALCOM, a Parcel of choice WOOD at Mr. Paine's Wharf near Charleſtown Ferry, by large or ſmall Quantities, to be delivered at any Houſe the North Side of the Mill-Bridge, at Three Dollars a ſingle Cord, and at the Rate of Seven Pound Old Tenor by the Two Foot. Enquire of ſaid Malcom, or Mr. Henry Plimpton, living near ſaid Wharff.

To-Morrow Morning

At TEN o'Clock

Will begin the Sale of a large Parcel of GOODS at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the AUCTION-ROOM in Queen-Street, conſiſting of a Quantity of Cutlary Ware; Engliſh Goods, &c. ——— Viz.

A Large Quantity of Table Knives and Forks
Penknives
Cuttoes, &c. —— to be put up by the Groce
Scarlet and other colour'd Broad-Cloths
Scarlet Ratteens
Kerſies
White Flannel
Worſted Damaſks
Dreſdens
Venetians
Mecklinburgs
AMENS
Hair Shags
Worſted Plush

Camblets
Callimancoes
Thickſets
6 qr Blankets
Figur'd Mode
Black Pulong Sattin
Pink ——— ditto
Plain and ſpotted Lawns
Chints and Callicoes
Silks Mitts
Blond Lace
Tapes
Qualities
Engliſh Duck
Gartering
Silk Ferrets
Faſhionable Ribbons
Ladies Hatts, &c.

*** SALE to begin [*preciſely*] at Ten o'Clock, with the Cutlary Ware, ——— by the Groce.

J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

TWO Chambers, a Cellar and a very commodious Shop to let, the North Side of the Town Houſe—Inquire of the Printers.

William Hawes,

CHAISE-MAKER and SADLER,

Near the Royal Exchange, and oppoſite the Quaker Meeting Houſe in Boſton,

ACQUAINTS his Cuſtomers and other Gentlemen, that he makes and ſells Chaiſes and Chairs, and all Sorts of Horſe Furniture, in the neateſt Manner, with Fidelity and Diſpatch.

N. B. Said *Hawes* has a very good and neat Curricle, with a Pair of Harneſſes which is ſuitable for one Horſe or two, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

—*American* POT-ASH, *or* ALKALI.—

TO the MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS & OTHERS.

THE method made uſe of in manufacturing the true American Alkali, having proved hitherto ineffectual, (inſomuch, that neither merchant nor manufacturer has as yet experienced the great advantage that might juſtly be expected to ariſe from it, when manufactured in its true commercial form; but on the contrary, very great inconveniencies have ariſen,) prompts the Author of this Advertiſement to offer his ſervice; and at the ſame time, informs thoſe that may incline to employ him, that his method is calculated to produce the true, pure and genuine American fixt Alkali, at once to anſwer the general purpoſe of both Pearl and Pot-Aſhes, imported from the N. Eaſtern parts of Europe, and conſumed in our home manufactures at an expence greatly inferior to what is at preſent incurr'd, both in the quantity of wood-aſhes, and the wear of utenſils, by obſtinate fluxes or fuſion. It may be a matter of public conſideration, if ſo, it is humbly ſubmitted. But on the contrary, any merchant, manufacturer or other, deſirous of availing themſelves of this opportunity, by leaving their directions with the Printers of this Paper, will be waited upon, and treated with more amply.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moſes Deſbon*,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

A General Aſſortment of Woollen Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon. Alſo Womens Tabby Stays, Caſtor Hats, Houſhold Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Auction Room, both to receive and diſpoſe of Goods, either at public or private Sale.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,

A Variety of Articles.

N. B. Many Articles were returned laſt Week that were taken out of the New Auction Room at the Time of the Fire 21ſt January; but there are yet miſſing, viz. Broad Cloths, Checks, Handkerchiefs, Pins, Camblets, flower'd and ſpotted Lawns, Ribbons, Sattin Hats, fine Threads, Black Velvet, Felt Hats, Penknives, Jacknives, a black Silk Apron, Shalloons, China Plates, a Beaver Hat, Books, Coffee Mills, Apparel, Edwards's Shoe Preſervers, &c.

†*† A Reward of Twenty Dollars will be given by the Subſcriber to any Perſon who will apprehend, ſo that he may be bro't to Juſtice, one John Taylor, a ſhort thick Pock-broken Man, who laſt Week carried a blue Cloth Surtuit to the North End Vendue Office, which was ſold, that was taken out of the New Auction Room at the Time of ſaid Fire. E. DUPEE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Atwood from Barbados. Waters from Surranam.

CLEARED OUT.

Cavenaugh for Halifax. Glover for Virginia.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt, Eight Whites No Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Six.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 9 *m. after* 9		*Friday*, 17 *m. after* 12	
Tueſday, 0 *m. after* 10		*Saturday*, 10 *m. aft.* 1	
Wedneſday, 50 *m. aft.* 10		*Lord's-day*, 7 *m. aft.* 2	
Thurſday, 28 *m. aft.* 11		*New* ☽ 17 *Day, Midnt.*	

One The Letter may be found by turning to the Index

(a) Gov. Barnard (b) Mount Defert (c) Gov. Barnard (d) His mountain (e) Shelburne (f) Rockingham (g) Chatham (h) Camden (i) Conway (k) The Famous Circular Letter Page 43 & New England. vide pa. 748. Vol. 1 vid pa. 51 & Vid. Charter page 1077 & the Molaſſes and Tea Act vid. Tea Act. page 735. Vol. 1. (l) vid pa. 39.

BRUSHES of all

Sorts, manufactured in BOSTON, equal in Goodneſs to any imported from Europe, to be ſold by Wholeſale, as low as they can be bought in London, at

JOHN SMITH's Shop,

In Newbury-Street, BOSTON.

*** Caſh given for Hogs Briſtles, Shipping Furs and Bees-Wax. N. B. Bruſhes mended in the neateſt Manner.

SCHEME

OF a LOTTERY for Raiſing Nine Hundred Dollars, towards Rebuilding *Faneuil*-Hall, Agreeable to an Act of the General Court, wherein Meſſieurs *Joſeph Jackſon, Thomas Cuſhing, Benjamin Auſtin, Samuel Sewall*, and *John Ruddock*, Eſqrs, or any Three of them, are appointed Managers, who are ſworn to the faithful Performance of their Truſt.

Faneuil Hall LOTTERY, Letter A,

Conſiſts of 2250 Tickets, at Four Dollars each:

647 of which are Prizes of the following Value,

Prizes		Dollars		Dollars.
2	of	1000	are	2000
2	of	400	are	800
8	of	100	are	800
10	of	50	are	500
35	of	20	are	300
20	of	8	are	160
590	of	6	are	3540
647	Prizes.			8,100
1603	Blanks,			
2250	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is			9,000 Dollars.
	To be paid in Prizes,			8,100 Dollars.
	Remains for the Market,			900 Dollars.

The above Scheme is calculated in ſuch a Manner, as we preſume will be agreeable to the Publick: Complaint has been made, that the Capital Prize in the former Lotteries took up too large a ſhare of the Money; the Managers to obviate ſuch an Objection, have now leſſened the Capital Prize one Half, and by this means divided the Money more equally. There are but a little above two Blanks to a Prize, we doubt not therefore that the Tickets will be diſpoſ'd of and the Drawing commence much ſooner than the laſt.

Public and ſeaſonable Notice will be given of the Time and Place of Drawing; and as ſoon as the Drawing is finiſhed, a Liſt of the Prizes will be publiſhed in *Edes* and *Gill's Boſton-Gazette and Country Journal*, and the Money paid to the Poſſeſſors of the Benefit Tickets within Twenty Days after Drawing.

Gold as well as Silver will be taken for the Tickets, and the Prizes paid off in like Manner. Prizes not demanded within Twelve Months after Drawing, will be deem'd as generouſly given for the Purpoſe aforeſaid, and applied accordingly.

Tickets to be had of the reſpective Managers, and of the Printers hereof.

Drugs & Medicines.

John Loring

Has juſt received from England,

A General aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of the beſt Qualities, which he ſells Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop fronting Cornhill, a little above the Market.——ALSO,

BOERHAAVE's CHYMICAL TINCTURE, prepared from an original Receipt, of which there is not perhaps any true Copy now extant.—It is a powerful Deobſtruent, and an excellent Stomachic. It removes Diſorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Meſentery. Is greatly ſerviceable in Hectics, and with Caution may be uſed in the moſt violent inflamatory Fevers. It is uncommonly efficacious in the Scurvy and Jaundice. As it is apt to increaſe the Diſcharge of Urine, it will not be adviſeable to uſe it in Caſes where that Evacuation is too copious.—It is to be given in chronic Caſes Morning and Evening, to Adults from 40 to 60 Drops, to Children from 6 to 30, in Water or Wine, upon an empty Stomach.—In acute Caſes, it may be given once in 3 or 4 Hours, as Occaſion may require.

N. B. This Medicine has been uſed with the greateſt Succeſs, and has produced ſurpriſing Effects in a great Variety of Diſorders; but as it is not known, at leaſt not generally in this Country, and he deſigns not to impoſe on the Public, any Gentleman of the Faculty in the Town of *Boſton*, who ſhall pleaſe to make Trial of it, ſhall be welcome to a Bottle; and he doubts not of their Approbation when they have experienced its Efficacy and Safety.—It will be ſold at Two Piſtareens a Bottle.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Silvanus Huſſey*, late of *Sherbourn*, Merchant, deceaſed, are ONCE MORE deſired to bring in their Accompts to *Chriſtopher* and *William Huſſey*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement. *Sherbourn, January* 13th, 1768.

THIS DAY will be put to the PRESS,

THE Appeal to the Public anſwered, in Behalf of the Non-Epiſcopal Churches in America. Containing Remarks on what Doctor *Thomas Bradbury Chandler* has advanced, on the four following Points.

The Original and Nature of the Epiſcopal Office.
Reaſons for ſending Biſhops to America.
The Plan on which it is propoſed to ſend them.
And the Objections againſt ſending them obviated and confuted.

Where in the REASONS for an American Epiſcopate are ſhewn to be inſufficient, and the Objections againſt it in full Force.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

Jacob Bucknam Begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has juſt opened a ſinging School, at a convenient Chamber in Long-Lane, at the Houſe of Mr. John Boice—Where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be taught the Art of Pſalmody at a reaſonable Rate. The ſaid School will be kept every Monday and Wedneſday Evening. If any Gentlemen will ſend their Children, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their Humble Servant. JACOB BUCKNAM.

N. B. The ſaid Bucknam will attend any one at a private Houſe, if deſired.

LOST on Friday laſt, ſuppoſ'd between the Town-Houſe and the North Battery, a Pair of Saddle Bags having ſundry Papers in them. Whoever will bring them to the Printers hereof, ſhall be paid for their Trouble.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm in Cheſſea, known by the name of Dudley's Farm, containing 112 acres, with a good houſe and barn. Alſo a choice wood-lot in Roxbury, adjoining to a place called Muddy-Pond, containing about 30 acres. Alſo 6 acres of wood-land, near a place called Merryfield, in Dorcheſter. As alſo a Brick dwelling-houſe, ſituate in King-ſtreet, cloſe to the *Exchange*, in good repair.—all in the county of Suffolk—at private ſale any time before the firſt of March next, on reaſonable terms: And ſhould they, or any of them, be then unſold, they will be expoſed to ſale at public Auction that day, at ſaid dwelling-houſe in King-ſtreet. The above being part of the eſtate of Joſeph Dudley, late of Boſton, Eſq; deceaſed. Enquire of Thomas Payerweather, Eſq; his executor. Boſton, January 26, 1768.

N. B. Said Farm at Cheſſea contains only 100 Acres of choice Upland inſtead of 112, but its Advantage and Value is increaſed by having 36 Acres of fine Salt Marſh, over and above ſaid 100 Acres of Upland which is not mention'd in the above Adverſiſement, both within a Mile of Cheſſea Meeting-Houſe.

Nathaniel Ruſſell, *Chair-maker*,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, That he has Removed his Shop from Queen-Street, to that improved by the late Capt. *Joſeph Ruſſell*, in *Green's*-Lane, where all Perſons may be ſupplied with every Kind of Chairs, made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at a moderate Price, for Caſh only.

Samuel Eliot

HAS IMPORTED in the laſt SHIPS;

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and Scotch Goods, with a great Variety of 3-4 7-8 and 4 yard wide Iriſh Linens, which he ſells at exceeding low Rates by Wholeſale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market.

——Where alſo may be had,——

Beſt G. B. Wool Cards, India China Cups and Saucers, China Bowls Plates and Diſhes, Piſtol Powder, Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, Writing Paper, Ink-Powder, Needles, Looking-Glaſſes, Metal Buttons, &c.

TO be ſold at public vendue to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 2d day of March next, at the houſe of Mr. Auguſtus Moore, innholder in Sudbury, the farm which ſaid Moore now improves, containing about 130 acres of good land, well aſſorted with ploughing, mowing, paſturing, orcharding and wood-land, all lying together; alſo 80 acres of wild land, at 2 or 3 miles diſtance. The purchaſer may take more or leſs of the lands, at beſt ſuits him, and may have credit for a conſiderable part of the money on good ſecurity. The ſaid farm has been improved ſeveral years as a tavern, and is well accommodated with buildings ſuitable for that buſineſs, ſituate on the great road leading from Boſton to Springfield, a little weſt of Sudbury cauſeway. Any gentleman that is minded to purchaſe ſaid farm, is deſired to take the beſt opportunity to view it before the day appointed for ſale. The ſale of ſaid farm will be continued from day to day until the whole is ſold. For further particulars, enquire of Zechariah Johonnott, Eſq; of Boſton, and Meſſrs. Benjamin Eaſtabrook, Eliſha Wheeler, and Cornelius Wood, all of Sudbury, who will wait on any gentleman minded to view ſaid farm, at any time.

Sudbury, 28 January 1768.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

*** *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Ten Coppers *the ſingle Pound, & cheaper by the Box.*

——TALLOW BY THE BARREL.——

TO BE SOLD,

A TAN-YARD, lying in Dunſtable, upon the Country Road, about half a Mile from Col. Tyng's, conſiſting of 24 Tan-Fats, with ſuitable Buildings for the Buſineſs, and Plenty of Water: Alſo about 120 Acres of Pine-land and Swamp, (the bigger Part of the whole is good Plough-land, of the Sort); with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe upon it. Inquire of Willard Hall, living on the Premiſes.

IMPORTED, and to be Sold by

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the DRAW-BRIDGE, BOSTON.

Blue, red and ſtriped Duffills, German Serges; a Variety of Broad Cloths and Ratteens, with Shalloons, 6 to 10 qr. Blankets, Bayes, a fine Aſſortment of Hoſe, ſtrip'd Lincrys, Coverlids, Mens Felt Hats, Looking-Glaſſes, Durants, Callamancoes, a Variety of new faſhion Stuffs, Silk, Linney and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Pound Pins, Thread, and Silks, double Cambletes, Ticklenburg, Ravens Duck, beſt Flannel, Callimancoes, colour'd Jeans, Sagathies, Paper for Rooms, a Variety of Japan'd, painted and Cutlery Ware, Iriſh Linnens, Buckrams, Womens Engliſh Shoes, Ribbons, flower'd Luteſtrings, and a fine Aſſortment of Glaſs & China Ware. ALSO, Bohea and Hyſon TEA, Salt Petre, Spices, French Indigo, 18 Inch Pipes, Rappee and other Snuff, Muſtard, a few Tierces Tobacco, Sheeps Wool, a few Packs Beaver, &c. &c.

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

TO BE SOLD BY

Jolley Allen,

Oppoſite the Heart & Crown

BOSTON.

A Large and genteel Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.—With a neat Aſſortment of India China, both pencil'd and enamell'd; blue & white ditto; a large Aſſortment of Glaſs, Stone & Delph Ware.

Choice Bohea Tea by large or ſmall Quantities.

Likewiſe—Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allſpice, race and ground Ginger, Currants, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Raiſins, Engliſh and New-England Loaf-Sugar, Muſtard, Jamaica and other Brown Sugars, hard Soap, Fleece and Cotton Wool, French Indigo, the beſt of Engliſh and Poland Starch by the Hundred, Dozen, half Dozen, or ſingle Pound.

N. B. The above Goods will be Sold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh or on Credit, by *Jolley Allen.*

Joſeph Domett,

HAS *removed* from the Store oppoſite the Golden Ball, to one directly againſt the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market—Where he has to ſell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, Engliſh Loaf Sugar per Hogſhead or leſs Quantity, this Country ditto, Brown Sugars, the beſt of Indigo, long and ſhort Pipes, Goole and Duck Shott, red and white Lead, Stone Ware aſſorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Cups and Saucers per Groce, and an Aſſortment of Iron Ware, and ſundry other Articles as uſual. All which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

N. B. A Sail-Maker's Loft, and three Stores to Let, Inquire of ſaid *Domett*.

To be ſold at Public Vendue on Thurſday the Third Day of March next, at the Half-Moon Tavern in Gloceſter,

ALL the Real Eſtate of WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq; of Gloceſter, deceas'd, conſiſting of his Manſion-Houſe and Land adjoining to it—and ſundry other pieces of Mowing Land, Paſturing and Marſh. Alſo a Farm on Eaſtern Point, containing about 150 Acres, well accommodated with Paſture, Orcharding, Mowing, Plough-Land and Salt-Marſh; it has on it a large Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Fiſh Yard, with two Fiſh Houſes and Fiſh-Flakes, all in good Order; alſo two Pews in the Harbour Meeting-Houſe, and two Rights and half of Land in the Township of New-Gloceſter.—At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold two Fiſhing Schooners, one of 70 Tons, and the other 57 Tons, and half another Schooner of 40 Tons. The Sale to begin at 9 o'Clock A. M.

If any Perſons are minded to purchaſe at private Sale, they are deſired to apply to *John Stevens* jun. in Gloceſter any Time before the Day above-mentioned.

Alſo all Perſons who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, or have any Accounts open with it, are deſired to ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, with *John Stevens*, jun. Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, or they will certainly be ſued to Ipſwich March Court. Gloceſter, Jan. 28, 1768.

Imported in the laſt Ships by

Richard Smith,

In King-Street,

A large and general Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS ſuitable to the Seaſon, procured immediately from the different Manufactories; in particular a large Aſſortment of Yorkſhire Woollens, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Alſo Hemp, Painters Colours and INDIGO.

Caſh given for good POT-ASH.

New Rice, Sole Leather, Beef and Pork.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1768.